THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9280. EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1781.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

By Desire of several Gentlemen of the
FACULTY OF ADVOCATES,
On MONDAY next will be performed, the Historical Play of
HENRY THE EIGHTH.
Cardinal Wolsey, Mr DIGGES.

By Desire of several Persons of Distinction,
On WEDNESDAY next,
HAMLET
PRINCE OF DENMARK.
Hamlet, Mr DIGGES.
The Part of Ophelia by a YOUNG LADY, who play'd Cordelia in KING LEAR.
Being her second *Appearance on any Stage.*

BANK OF SCOTLAND,

21st February 1781.

THE General Meeting of Proprietors, for the purpose of chusing a Governor, Deputy Governor, and twelve Ordinary and twelve Extraordinary Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on the last Tuesday, being the 27th of March next, at eleven o' clock forenoon.

THOMAS STEUART, Secretary.

Lists of the Proprietors will be delivered to them at the office, when called for.

AUCTION OF PRINTS AND DRAWINGS.

On Monday next, the 26th instant, and three following evenings, there will be sold, by auction, at the large room, head of Bridge Street, the door above Mr Beverly's upholsterer,

A COLLECTION of Choice and Curious PRINTS and DRAWINGS, by the best masters, ancient and modern: Such as Rembrandt, Ostade, Spierre, Poilly, Vorsterman, Woolet, Bartolozzi, Brown, &c.—The impressions very fine, many of them finished proofs, before the writing, and some exceedingly rare. The whole will be sold off without reserve, and entered at the pleasure of the Company. The particulars of each night to be seen at the place of sale, on the respective days, from ten in the morning till four afternoon, where catalogues may be had gratis, A. SMITH Auctioneer, who appraises and auctions goods and Furniture of all kinds, on the most reasonable terms.

SEEDS and other GOODS.

JUST arrived from London, and other proper markets, and to be sold in wholesale and retail by

JOHN SINCLAIR,

At his Shop, foot of the West Bow, east side, EDINBURGH:
GARDEN SEEDS, viz. Pease, Beans, Onion, Leek, Carrot, Turnip, Raddish, Spinnage, Parsley, Cresses, &c.
GRASS SEEDS, viz. Red, white, and yellow Clover, Ribgrass, English and Scots Ryegrass, &c.
BIRD SEEDS, viz. Canary, Hemp, Rape, and Maw Seed.
FLOWER SEEDS of all kinds.
STATIONARY WARE, viz. Paper, Pens, Ink, Wax, and Wassers.
IRON ARTICLES, viz. Bar Iron and Steel of all sizes, Spades and Shovels, Corn-hooks, Hedge Sheers, Garden Hoes and Rakes, Hay Rakes and Knives, Scythes and Scythe Stones, &c.
CARRON GOODS of all kinds.

P. S. Noblemen and Gentlemen who are pleased to favour him with their orders, may depend upon being well served with fresh goods, and genuine of their kind, at the lowest prices.

GOVERNMENT
STATE-LOTTERY FOR IRELAND, 1781,

Begins drawing the 26th March, and will be conducted in the same manner as all former State-Lotteries.

THE Original Tickets, Legal Shares, and Chances, in variety of numbers, are sold and registered by

JAMES MASON,

At his China Ware-house, Bridge-street, Edinburgh, who sold the following fortunate numbers, in chances, in last Irish Lottery, (the receipts for which may be seen at any time by applying as above) viz. No. 25,807, drawn 10,000l.; No. 10,585, 5000l.; No. 4604, and No. 12,282, 2000l. each; No. 4761, No. 6604, and No. 9471, 1000l. each; No. 2538, and No. 10,313, 500l. each, besides a very large proportion of smaller prizes.

SCHEME.

No. of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
1	of	10,000	is	10,000
2	-	5,000	-	10,000
3	-	2,000	-	6,000
6	-	1,000	-	6,000
10	-	500	-	5,000
50	-	100	-	5,000
80	-	50	-	4,000
200	-	20	-	4,000
5150	-	10	-	51,500
5502 Prizes.			L.	101,500
First drawn ticket for the first five days, 100l. each,	-			500
First drawn ticket for the 8th and 12th days, 500l. each,				1000
The last drawn ticket,	-			2000
15498 Blanks.				
21000 Tickets.			L.	105,000

Present Price of Tickets and Shares.			
Ticket,	L. 5	5	0
Half,	2	16	0
Fourth,	1	9	0
Eighth,	0	15	0
Sixteenth,	0	8	0

The prizes to be transferable annuities at 4 *per cent. per annum.* to commence the 26th of March.

All shares sold at the above Ware-house will be charged the same *prices* as at any office in London, and those drawn prizes paid at the current value so soon as drawn.

Scheme of Chances made from Original Tickets.

For HALF A GUINEA three numbers will be given, which will intitle the purchaser to *one thousand pounds*, if all the three numbers be drawn prizes above 100 l.

Five hundred pounds,	if the *first* number be drawn	10,000l.
Two hundred & fifty pounds,	ditto	5,000l.
One hundred pounds,	ditto	2,000l.
Fifty pounds,	ditto	1,000l.
Twenty-five pounds,	ditto	500l.
Five pounds,	ditto	100l.
Two pounds ten shillings,	ditto	50l.
One ditto,	ditto	20l.
The purchase returned, if *all* the three be drawn prizes of		10l.

For SIX SHILLINGS three numbers will be given intitling to *half* the above benefits.—For THREE SHILLINGS three numbers intitling to a *fourth* of the above.—And for ONE GUINEA, three numbers intitling to *double* the above benefits.——All the *first* and *last* drawn tickets intitled to benefits are included in the above schemes, and the money will be paid without deduction.

Country correspondents may have their tickets, shares, and chances remitted for good bills at sight, or at a short date.

Schemes *gratis.*——Letters (post paid) duly answered.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Edinburgh, February 21. 1781.

THIS day, the Magistrates, after taking proof of the present price of Wheat, raised the Assize of Bread; to take place on Monday the 26th instant; when the same is to be sold agreeable to the following

TABLE.

			Avoirdupois. Lib.	oz.	dr.
The penny loaf wheaten is to weigh	-	-	0	9	11
Ditto household,	- - -	-	0	13	1
The twopenny loaf wheaten is to weigh	-	-	1	3	6
Ditto household,	- - -	-	1	10	1
The threepenny loaf wheaten is to weigh	-	-	1	13	1
Ditto household,	- - -	-	2	7	1½
The halfpenny loaf wheaten is to weigh	-	-	0	4	13½
Ditto household,	- - -	-	0	6	8½
Loaves and bricks sold at ten pence per dozen,	to weigh each loaf or brick,	wheaten	0	8	2½
		household	0	10	11
Ditto sold at five pence per dozen,	to weigh each loaf or brick,	wheaten	0	4	1½
		household	0	5	5½

	lib.	oz.	dr.		Sterling. s.	d.
Peck Loaf to weigh	17	6	0	to be sold the { Wheaten for	2	4½
				{ Household for	1	9½
Half Peck Loaf to weigh	8	11	0	and to be sold { Wheaten for	1	2½
				{ Household for	0	10½
Quartern Loaf to weigh	4	5	8	and to be sold { Wheaten for	0	7½
				{ Household for	0	5½

This day is published,
By J. LAVERS, London, and W. CREECH, Edinburgh,
(Price, 10 s 6 d. in boards)
Neatly printed in one volume quarto, on a new letter, and fine paper,
Dedicated, by permission, to his Grace the DUKE of ARGYLL,

THE ARMY AND NAVY
GENTLEMAN's COMPANION,
Or, a New and Complete TREATISE on the
THEORY AND PRACTICE OF FENCING,

Displaying the intricacies of SMALL SWORD PLAY; and reducing the Art to the most easy and familiar principles by regular progressive lessons. Illustrated by Mathematical Figures, and adorned with twenty elegant Engravings, after paintings from life, executed in the most masterly manner, representing every material attitude of the Art.

The whole adapted for the more easy and speedy attaining perfect knowledge of the Art, with little or no instruction from masters.

By J. MACARTHUR, of the Royal Navy.

In the Critical Review for December 1780, p. 479, the Reviewers conclude with observing, "Mr Macarthur delivers his instructions in "the plainest and most intelligible manner, and must certainly have "been at great pains in devising the plan of constructing Mathematical "figures for the farther illustration of the various lessons on the parades. This alone is a considerable improvement in the art, and adds "greatly to the usefulness of the present Treatise, which is also embellished with a variety of Engravings, that must have been executed at "no small expence to the Author."

HARTFELL SPAW.

STEWART's LABORATORY, opposite the Tron Church, has just now received a fresh supply of the genuine HARTFELL SPAW, so well known for its many excellent medicinal virtues as a Chalybeate: And notwithstanding the many malicious insinuations industriously propagated by *some*, to the prejudice of this Water, the public may be assured, it is just now to be got in the greatest perfection, by applying as above, or to Dr Johnston in Moffat. It is also sold in most of the towns in Britain.

N. B. That the Public may not be imposed upon, they are desired to observe, that this water is always sealed with red wax, and with the words *Hartfell Spaw* upon the seal.

A HOUSE TO LET.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next.

THAT large, pleasant, and well lighted HOUSE, situated on the east side of Adam's Square, opposite to the Lord President's, and entering by Robertson's Close; it was formerly possessed by Sir John Inglis, and now by Mr Menzies, and consists of 8 fire apartments, with 4 or 5 light closets, and two cellars. The rent is only L. 20.

For further particulars, enquire at Andrew Steele, at Mr Adam's Office, Niddry's Wynd.

To be SOLD by private bargain.

A TENEMENT of HOUSES, and very convenient GRANARIES, lying in the town of Eymouth, and upon the harbour thereof, where ships almost every tide, may come up to load or unload their cargoes.

For further particulars, enquire at Francis Strachan writer to the signet, or James Buchan writer in Edinburgh.

LANDS IN PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, on Wednesday the 20th of June next, betwixt five and six o'clock afternoon, in the Exchange Coffee-house, Edinburgh.

Lot I. The Barony of GLENCARSE, in the parish of Kinfawns, and county of Perth, amounting to 479 l. 17 s. 6 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, converting the barley and meal at 12 s. and the wheat at 15 s. per boll. The whole of these lands are inclosed with ditch and hedge, and trees are planted in the hedge-rows, all in good order, besides 61 and one half acres planting, which is come some length, in a very thriving state, and not rentalled. The whole lands hold of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books of the county at above 1400 l. Scots. The lands lie on the public post-road betwixt the towns of Perth and Dundee, six measured miles from the former. There are several remarkable fine situations for a house, commanding a beautiful prospect of the Carse of Gowrie, river of Tay, and water of Earn. For encouragement to purchasers, the above lands to be set up at 11350 l. sterl. being about twenty-three years purchase of the land rent, and 5 l. per acre for the 61 and a half acres planting.

Lot. II. The Lands of OVERDURDILL, in the parish of Kilspindie, and county aforesaid, amounting to 110 l. 11 s 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 167 l. Scots. These lands are mostly inclosed, partly with stone dikes, partly with ditch and hedge. There are 58 and a half acres planting on these lands, besides a right to the muir of Durdie, which, when divided, there will fall to them at least the half of the muir, being 112 and a half acres, very fit for planting, and not rentalled. These lands to be set up at 3200 l. Sterling, being about twenty-three years purchase of the land rent, with 4 l. Sterling per acre for 471 acres planting, or fit for planting. If purchasers incline, lot 1st may be divided into two; eastmost lot amounting to 244 l. 5 s. 10 d. Sterling of free yearly rent; and the westmost to 235 l. 11 s. 8 d. Sterling of free yearly rent. To be set up in proportion to the before mentioned price.

The progress of writs, rental, tacks, and plan of the above lands, and articles of roup, will be seen in the hands of Martin Lindsey writer in Edinburgh, who has full powers to conclude a bargain before the day of sale. And the lands will be shown on calling at the house of Mrs Lauder tenant in Glencarse.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 17.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland

13th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant-General Francis Craig to be Colonel, vice General Sir Richard Pearson, K. B. deceased. Dated February 15. 1781.

Captain Thomas Jarratt, of the corps of Engineers in Ireland, to be Major in the army. Dated November 16. 1780.

War Office, Feb. 17. 1781.

3d Regiment of dragoons, Charles Forth Wintour, Gent. is appointed to be Cornet, vice Christopher Watson.

15th Regiment of dragoons, Lieutenant Lewis Majendie to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice William Courtney Cruttenden. Cornet Richard Greaves Townley to be Lieutenant, vice Lewis Majendie. Ralph Smyth, Gent, to be Cornet, vice Richard Greaves Townley.

19th Regiment of dragoons, Captain-Lieutenant John Quantock, of the 21st dragoons, to be Captain, vice Fewster Johnson.

Coldstream regiment of foot guards, Ensign Henry Greville to be Lieutenant, vice William Hodgson. John Calcraft, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Henry Greville.

10th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Jeremy Lister to be Captain, vice George Thwaites. Ensign Thomas Lucas to be Lieutenant, vice Jeremy Lister. Robert Smart, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Thomas Lucas.

15th Regiment of foot, William Stevenson, Gent. to be Ensign, vice George Ottley.

28th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Thomas Meyrick, of 6th foot, to be Captain, vice William Jephson.

35th Regiment of foot, Captain John Gillan, of 55th foot, to be Major, vice Edward Drew. Surgeon George Roche, of 90th foot, to be Surgeon, vice Alexander Ord.

46th Regiment of foot, Lieutenant Samuel Bathurst to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Alexander David Bradshaw. Lieutenant John Brooks, of 89th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Samuel Bathurst. Surgeon Thomas Sheilds, of 87th foot, to be Surgeon, vice Stephen Patterson.

51st Regiment of foot, J. Michell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Alexander M'Laren.

55th Regiment of foot, Captain-Lieutenant William Gomm to be Captain, vice John Gillan.

73d Regiment of foot, 2d battalion, Ensign Philip Cross, from half pay, in the late 103d foot, to be Ensign, vice Richard Gratton.

74th Regiment of foot, Major Robert Montresor, of 100th foot, to be Major, vice John Campbell.

86th Regiment of foot, Ensign James Wilson to be Lieutenant, vice George Manning. Robert Burns, Gent. to be Ensign, vice James Wilson.

87th Regiment of foot, Hospital Mate William Henry Wharton to be Surgeon, vice Thomas Sheilds.

89th Regiment of foot, Ensign Isaac Sargent to be Lieutenant, vice George Becher. Surgeon's Mate George Atkinson, of 46th foot, to be Ensign, vice Isaac Sargent. Ensign George Ottley, of 15th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice John Brooks.

90th Regiment of foot, Hospital Mate Daniel Vaughan to be Surgeon, vice George Roche.

100th Regiment of foot, Major John Campbell, of 74th foot, to be Major, vice Robert Montresor.

Captain Honourable John Rawdon, of 4th foot, to be Captain of Yarmouth Castle in the Isle of Wight, vice William Burrard.

Major Henry Rooke, of 100th foot, to be Major in the army. October 11. 1779.

AMERICAN NEWS.

From the SOUTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Charlestown, Dec. 13. Saturday last the ship Eagle, Capt. Caldclough, and the ship Unicorn, Capt Hamilton, arrived at the bar, in six weeks and two days from England.

The Eagle, in attempting to get in, ran on shore on the south breakers, and is entirely lost; but part of the cargo is saved.

Charlestown, Dec. 16. A brig, belonging to Mr Coles of this town, lately taken in soundings by a rebel galley or row-boat, commanded by one Boitard, is since retaken by his Majesty's frigate Hyena.

Charlestown, Dec. 27. A gentleman lately come to town has favoured us with an account of the base treatment the unfortunate officers and men met with who surrendered prisoners of war last October to the rebel Colonel Campbell, in the action of King's Mountain. A small party of militia returning from foraging, unacquainted with the surrender, happened to fire on the rebels, the prisoners were immediately threatened with death if the firing should be repeated. The morning after the action the prisoners were marched 16 miles; previous to their march orders were given by Campbell, that should they be attacked, to fire on, and destroy every prisoner: The party kept marching for two days without any kind of provisions; on the third day's march all the baggage of the officers was seized and shared among the rebel officers. A few days after a mock court-martial sat for the trial of the militia prisoners, when, after a short hearing, 30 gentlemen, some of the most respectable characters in that country, had sentence of death passed upon them, and at six o'clock the same day they began to execute.

Colonel Mills and Capt. Chetwood of North Carolina, Capt. Wilson of Ninety-Six, and six privates, were first executed. The British officers were compelled to attend at the execution of these brave but unfortunate men, who with manly firmness avowed their loyalty in their last moments, and with their latest breath expressed their unalterable detestation of the rebels, and their base and infamous proceedings. The remaining 21 were reprieved for a time.

On the morning of the next day, Campbell had intelligence that the gallant Col. Tarleton was approaching him, when he again repeated his bloody orders of firing on the officers who were in front, and then a second volley on the men, should they be attacked. During the march they were near perishing with extreme famine; a single ear of corn was valued at 30 dollars, and, with unheard of barbarity, they extorted 40 dollars for a drink of water; not even suffering them to drink when they were fording the river.

In short, the whole of the rebel conduct, from the surrender of this small party into their hands, will scarce be credited when related. The officers experiencing the most cruel unprovoked insults; the militia, when exhausted with fatigue, unable to keep up, knocked down, and trod to death in the mire. Mr Johnston, a Surgeon, endeavouring to dress a wounded man, was beaten, and treated in the basest manner. After the arrival of the party at the Moravian-Town, the rebel officers would frequently go in among the prisoners, and with their swords, cut and wound them with the most remorseless barbarity.

From the London Gazette, Feb. 20.

Whitehall, February 20, 1781.

Extract of a letter from Sir Henry Clinton to Lord George Germain, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, received this morning by Lieutenant Sir William Twysden, who arrived in the Cranfham packet, which sailed from Sandy-Hook, the 29th of last month.

ON the 3d instant, it was reported to me, that on the 1st the Pennsylvania line had revolted. The particulars, as far as I have been able to ascertain them, and the steps I took in consequence, are contained in the journal, which I have the honour to inclose. My offers reached them on the 6th, together with a declaration of the Admiral's and mine, as Commissioners. They admitted two of their Generals to a conference on the 7th: Their demands were pay, arrears of pay, the depreciation of money made up to them according to the different periods, and their discharge from further service. I had no reason to suppose they intended joining us; nor was it possible to say what measures they meant to pursue, until they removed to a distance from us, and delivered over two of our messengers to Congress. On the 5th, notwithstanding the season was so far advanced, I made a movement with the elite of the army to Staten Island, in which situation, with the assistance given me by the Vice Admiral of a ship of war, and a number of boats, to co-operate with the army, I was ready to act as circumstances might make necessary; but until I had some certain information respecting their intentions or wishes, it would have been very imprudent for me to have done any thing more than favour the revolt, and offer asylum, for one step further might have re-united them to their oppressors. On the 17th I received, by the return of two of my messengers, the inclosed printed papers, by which I plainly saw that there was an appearance of accommodation. I therefore returned from Staten Island; and the General officer I left in the command there reporting to me that the troops suffered much from the inclemency of the weather, and that their state in fact might be termed a continual picquet, I ordered them to return to their huts on Long Island.

It is impossible at present to say in what manner, or how soon, this business will be settled; 'tis generally thought that Congress cannot satisfy the demands of the revolters, and it is probable, therefore, they may attempt to force them; if they do, those people can fall back upon us, as there is no force in Jersey to prevent them, nor any rivers to pass but that at South Amboy, which our ships can command.

General Washington has not moved a man from his army as yet; and as it is probable their demands are nearly the same with the Pensilvania line, 'tis not thought likely that he will. I am, however, in a situation to avail myself of favourable events, but to stir before they offer might mar all.

I have received no certain intelligence from the Southward since my last, but I make no doubt that General Leslie has joined Lord Cornwallis, and I expect every hour to hear that the rebels have quitted the Carolinas: More especially as Brigadier General Arnold arrived in the Chesapeak on the 2d. Rebel reports say he has reached Richmond, the capital of Virginia.

There is every reason to suppose that Ethan Allen has quitted the rebel cause.

Lieutenant Sir William Twysden, of the Royal Fuzileers, who has requested my permission to return to Europe on his own private affairs, will have the honour of delivering my dispatches. I beg leave to refer your Lordship to him for further particulars, particularly with regard to the operations to the Southward.

No. 1. JOURNAL.

On the 1st of January 1781, the Pennsylvania troops hutted at Morris Town, having been for some time much dissatisfied, turned out, in number about 1300, declaring they would serve no longer unless their grievances were redressed, as they had not received either pay, clothing, or provisions: A riot ensued, in which an officer was killed, and four wounded; the insurgents had seven or six wounded.

They then collected the artillery, stores, provisions, waggons, &c. marched out of camp, and passed by General Wayne's quarters, who sent a message to them, requesting them to desist, or the consequences would prove fatal; they refused, and proceeded on their march till evening, when they took post on an advantageous piece of ground, and elected officers from among themselves, a sergeant inting a Serjeant Major, who was a British deserter, to command them, with the rank of Major-General.

On the 2d they marched to Middlebrook, and on the 3d to Prince Town.

On the 3d a message was sent them, by the officers from camp, desiring to know their intentions, which they refused to receive. A flag of truce was then sent; to which some answered, that they had served three years against their inclinations, and would serve no longer; others said, they would not return unless their grievances were redressed.

The first information the Commander in Chief received of this was on the morning of the 3d of January, in consequence of which a large corps was ordered to hold themselves in readiness to move on the shortest notice.

On the 4th, three persons were sent out from hence to them, with proposals to the following purport: "To be taken under the protection "of the British Government, to have a free pardon for all former offences, and the pay due to them from Congress faithfully paid to "them, without any expectation of military service, (except it might "be voluntary) upon condition of laying down their arms, and returning to their allegiance;" It was also recommended to them to move behind the South River; and they were assured a body of British troops should be ready to protect them whenever they desired it. The inability of Congress to satisfy their just demands, as well as the severity with which they would be treated, should they return to their former servitude, was pointed out to them. They were desired to send persons to Amboy, to meet others from us, in order to treat further.

The corps ordered to be in readiness passed over to Staten Island the 5th, where they were cantoned in readiness to move.

The insurgents having taken post at Prince Town, frequent messages and proposals to the same effect were sent out; but the militia of Jersey having been assembled soon after the mutiny, they kept so strict a watch on the road, and on the roads leading to Prince Town, that the utmost difficulty attended communicating with them, or receiving intelligence.

The insurgents remained at Prince Town until the 9th, during which time proposals, No 2. were printed and distributed among them, and a Committee of Congress sent to treat with them, of which General Sullivan, Mr Mathews, Mr Allen, and Dr Witherspoon were members.

On the 9th they moved to Trenton, and on the 12th gave the answer, No. 3. from their Board, composed of serjeants. By the last accounts they still remain at Trenton; and, although Congress have discharged some of them, they still refuse to quit the town until the whole are settled with for all their demands.

The name of the insurgent who commands them is Williams.

No. 2. *Proposals made to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Pennsylvania line at Prince Town, Jan. 7.*

HIS Excellency Jos. Reed, Esq; President, and the Honourable Brigadier-General Potter, of the Council of Pennsylvania, having heard the complaints of the soldiers, are represented by the serjeants, inform them, that they are fully authorised to redress reasonable grievances, and they have the fullest disposition to make them as easy as possible; for which end they propose,

1. That no non-commissioned officer or soldier shall be detained beyond the time for which he freely and voluntarily engaged; but where they appear to have been in any respect compelled to enter or sign, such enlistment to be deemed void, and the soldier discharged.

2. To settle who are and who are not bound to stay, three persons to be appointed by the president and the council, who are to examine into the terms of enlistment; where the original enlistments cannot be found, the soldier's oath to be admitted to prove the time and terms of enlistment, and the soldier to be discharged upon his oath of the condition of the enlistment.

3. Wherever any soldier has enlisted for three years, or during the war, he is to be discharged, unless he shall appear afterwards to have re-enlisted voluntarily and freely. The gratuity of 100 dollars given by Congress, not to be reckoned as a bounty, or any man detained in consequence of that gratuity. The commissioners to be appointed by the president and council to adjust any difficulties which may arise on this article also.

4. The Auditors to attend as soon as possible to settle the depreciation with the soldiers, and give them certificates. Their arrearages of pay to be made up as soon as circumstances will admit.

5. A pair of overalls, and shirt, will be delivered to each soldier in a few days, as they are already purchased and ready to be sent forward whenever the line shall be settled. Those who are discharged to receive the above articles at Trenton, producing the General's discharge.

The Governor hopes that no soldier of the Pennsylvania line will break his bargain, or go from the contract made with the public; and, they may depend upon it, that the utmost care will be taken so furnish them with every necessary fitting for a soldier. The Governor will recommend to the State to take some favourable notice of those who engaged for the war.

The Commissioners will attend at Trenton, where the clothing and the stores will be immediately brought, and the regiments to be settled with in their order. A field officer of each regiment to attend during the settlement of his regiment.

Pursuant to General Wayne's orders of the 2d instant, no man to be brought to any trial or censure for what has happened on or since New year's-day, but all matters to be buried in oblivion.

JOS. REED,
JA. POTTER.

No. 3. *Trenton, January 10.*

HIS Excellency's proposals being communicated to the different regiments at troop beating this morning, January 8. 1781.

They do voluntarily agree in conjunction, that all the soldiers that were enlisted for the term of three years, or during the war, excepting those whose terms of enlistment are not expired, ought to be discharged immediately, with as little delay as circumstances will allow, except such soldiers who have voluntarily re-enlisted. In case that any soldier should dispute his enlistment is to be settled by a Committee and the soldier's oath. The remainder of his Excellency's and the Honourable Board of Committee's proposals is founded upon honour and justice; but in regard to the Honourable the Board setting forth, that there will be appointed three persons to sit as a Committee to redress our grievances; it is therefore the general demand of the line and the Board of Serjeants, that we shall appoint as many members as of the opposite, to sit as a Committee to determine jointly upon our unhappy affairs. As the path we tread is in justice, and our footsteps founded upon honour, therefore we do unanimously agree, that there would be something done towards a speedy redress of our present circumstances.

Signed by order of the Board.

WM. BOWZER, Sec.

Pursuant to your Excellency's demand concerning the two emissaries from the British, the Board of Committee resolved, that those men should be delivered up to the supreme authority, in order to shew that we should remove every doubt of suspicion and jealousy.

Also that the men may disperse upon being discharged, the delivering up their arms, &c.

Signed by the Board in the President's absence,

Trenton, Jan. 10. 1781. DANIEL CONNEL, Member.

Sir William Twisden, who did not sail from Sandy Hook till the 29th, was informed before his departure by Sir H. Clinton, that the revolted troops still remained at Trenton, and were entrenching themselves there: and that the New Jersey Brigade had also revolted for the same reasons as the others, and were marching towards Elizabeth Town; and Major General Robertson was ordered to Staten island upon that occasion.

From the London Papers, Feb. 20.

LONDON.

A letter from a gentleman in the suite of the Dutch Minister at Paris, to his brother, a merchant at Dunkirk, says, "The Ambassador speaks very much, as if matters between our States and England are upon the road to accommodation: the mediators are said to be, the Empress of Russia, the Emperor of Germany, and the King of Prussia."

A report prevails, that a scheme was lately discovered for carrying off Lord Cornwallis, and delivering him into the hands of the enemy, by a Colonel Wynn, an American, who had joined the British. The plan was, to invite Lord Cornwallis, by some plausible pretext of a surprize of the enemy, so to get him out of the protection of his own army; but his Lordship getting the intelligence of the scheme, went to the spot at the time appointed, attended by a strong party of Dragoons, who made Wynn and his party prisoners.

Another correspondent says, A report was circulated yesterday, that several private letters have been received from South-Carolina, where it is particularly mentioned, that a Provincial officer, in one of the corps under the command of Lord Cornwallis, had been tampered with, by the Congress, to assassinate Lord Cornwallis, and that it was happily prevented from being put in execution, by its being disclosed to a supposed confederate.

A Great Personage, it is said, has received a pretty free remonstrance from a navy commander, on the conduct of his servants relative to the condition of the fleet appointed for an intended expedition. His letter was sent under cover to the Earl of H———h.

Extract of a letter from Gravesend, Feb. 19, four o'clock, P. M.

"This afternoon a fishing vessel arrived here from the north sea, the master of which reports, that yesterday at noon, wind W. he saw in the offing of Hufsly Bay, which is to the east of Orford, in Suffolk, about a league distant from the shore, a large square-rigged vessel, a smaller, and two cutters in company. He imagines the large ship to be the General Barker East Indiaman, and the other vessels, those which were sent to look after her; the wind coming at that time a little to the South, he thinks she might get into the Bay, which is a very secure one."

The General Barker East Indiaman is expected to arrive in the river as this day. The wind was fair when the fisherman left Hufsley Bay, and the distance from thence to Gravesend not above 20 leagues. The fisherman who brought the news ran it in his boat in less than 24 hours.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Feb. 12.

"Arrived this morning, the Hero, of 74 guns, Capt. Hawker, from Plymouth.

"Arrived, and came into harbour, two coasters. Also, came into harbour the Royal Charlotte armed ship.

"Yesterday afternoon sailed the Surprize frigate, with two or three vessels, for the Downs.

"The Medway, of 60 guns, has hoisted a signal for the merchant ships bound to Gibraltar.

"This morning, Colonels Fullarton and Humberston's regiments were embarked on board the outward-bound East Indiamen."

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, Feb. 19.

"The fleet here consists of 38 of the line, including two or three 50 gun ships. Of this number six are under the command of Commodore Johnstone, who takes with him only four frigates. On what secret expedition he is bound we have not the least conjecture. It is supposed the whole fleet will sail together the first fair wind, and that they will separate as soon as they leave the Channel; after which the grand fleet will consist of 32 line of battle-ships, and several frigates. Some people, on the contrary, are of opinion, that Johnstone's squadron will steer eastward through the Channel, and that he intends to pay his compliments to their High Mightinesses at home. Others think he is bound to the West-Indies, and that the noted Dutch Island in that quarter is the object. A third opinion is, that, allured by the perfume of cloves, cinnamon, and nutmegs, he has a much longer voyage in contemplation. Be it as it may, he has the reputation of a very brave man, and therefore we have no doubt of his succeeding."

Extract of a letter from Paris, Feb. 11.

"Advices from a very capital house at Martinico say, that, upon a very moderate calculation of the number of negroes who lost their lives in the late dreadful hurricane, they find it to exceed 9000, among which were several very able millwrights, carpenters, smiths, coopers, &c.; and that they were worth at least to the owners upwards of 350,000 louis d'ors.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, February 19.

"The Committee of the House of Commons, for deciding the late election for the counties of Orkney and Zetland, met again this day at eleven o'clock, when Mr *Hardinge*, as counsel for the sitting member, replied to the arguments that had been used on the other side; but as they were, perhaps, better and more fully answered by the gentleman who spoke next, and who was enabled to do it from his local knowledge, and acquaintance with the laws of Scotland; it may suffice to say of Mr Hardinge, that he maintained the right of the sitting member on general grounds, and dared the other side to take up the glove which he threw down to them on the occasion.

"Mr *Blair* followed on the same side, and went very deeply into the case, which he handled with great ability, and force of argument. The counsel for the petitioner, he said, had endeavoured to prove, that to be inrolled, and entitled to vote, were incontrovertible terms: That whoever had his name on the roll, could vote at an election; and that the one was the natural consequence of the other. This the learned counsel begged leave to contradict, as a position that was not to be supported. The very contrary was the fact, and very easily to be made out. Every one acquainted with the laws of Scotland very well knew, that a person might be inrolled at the Michaelmas Court, or a Court of Freeholders for the purpose of inrolling, and yet not be entitled to vote at an election. Suppose, for instance, any one under age claimed a right to be inrolled, and was admitted to be on the roll, would the gentlemen on the other side contend, that he could vote, or that the Preses would be obliged to take his vote? This, therefore, would be enough to prove, that the right of being inrolled, and of voting, were controvertible terms. Again, suppose that a person inrolled came to vote with a protection, would it be denied that his vote would be refused? The learned counsel, thinking it might be necessary to explain what he meant by protection, stated to the Committee, that it was the custom of Scotland, whenever a person went upon any business in which his presence was legally requisite, and was in fear of being arrested, to grant him a protection for the purpose of securing him from arrest; and hence persons might, with that protection in their pocket, offer to vote, though it would not be taken, notwithstanding that their names might appear on the roll. The Judges, too, and others exempted from voting, would also be rejected, were they to attempt to vote, although they might have been inrolled. Hence, then, it was evident, that being inrolled, and having a title to vote, were not incontrovertible terms, and growing out of one another, as the other side had so loudly and so repeatedly insisted upon.

"With equal confidence, continued Mr Blair, the counsel for the petitioner contend, that the Preses is compelled by law to take the votes of all those who appear inrolled; nay, that he shall call them over; and that he is bound to do this under a penalty of 200 l. which, they say, is made Sterling, and not Scotch, the better to enforce obedience, on the part of the Preses, to the law. The whole of this doctrine he begged leave to resist; and he trusted he had shewn clearly to prove, that the Preses could not take the votes of some persons, though inrolled: Yet, according to the other side, the Preses had nothing to do but to admit such as he saw inrolled. This, however, was totally erroneous. The Preses could only admit such as were not disabled, and had a power of refusing such as were open to any species of objection. For example, it was well known to be the law of Scotland, that a person in possession of an estate for life, and a person that held part of that estate in fee, could both of them be inrolled; and yet, if, when the liar offered to vote, the life owner was also present, and tendered his vote, the Preses could not take the vote of the liar. But it was also perfectly indifferent to the learned counsel, whether the Preses had, or had not, a power of objecting to the votes of any persons inrolled, and that the other side should, therefore, take their choice; for if the Preses had not that power, and was obliged, as had been said, to shut his eyes, and take such votes as he knew to be inrolled, the Committee of the House of Commons, before whom he was pleading, would undoubtedly use that power the Preses ought to have, and strike off the votes of those persons that had polled under certain disabilities, and whose votes ought to have been pronounced inadmissible.

"Great stress had been laid, by the other side, on the judgment of the Lords of the Session; and the learned Counsel was very glad to find that Court so high in their estimation. It was, perhaps, the last thing he would do, who had the honour of practising before the Judges of that Court, to say any thing disrespectful of them; and yet he would not hesitate in declaring, that they would have gone beyond their jurisdiction, had they presumed to determine who had, or who had not a right to vote. Equally out of their province was it to judge of the admissibility of a candidate at an election for member of Parliament. They had a power, indeed, of determining who had a right to be inrolled, and no more; but they never took upon themselves to say who had a right to vote, or who might stand as a candidate. This he said, was clear from the records of the Court; and the learned counsel read a case, in which the Lords of the Session defined their right to be only as to determining who ought to be inrolled, and not as to who were entitled to vote.

"The learned Counsel then went to another branch of the business, which was respecting the right Mr Dundas, the petitioner, claimed to vote; and here he begged leave to insist upon it, that Mr Dundas, to have been qualified to vote, ought to have put in his claim twelve months before the date of the late writ for a new Parliament. This, he knew, the other side endeavoured to do away by the 16th George II. which they said virtually repelled the 12th Anne; but this last act had been expresly repealed by two subsequent ones, the 23d of George II. and 13th of his present Majesty, which effectually repeals the other, and were surely as good as that law which the other side only urged as a virtual repeal. A great deal had therefore been said of the goodness of Mr Dundas's vote to little purpose; as it was not the *goodness* of it that was called in question; but the *age* of it, as he must have put in his claim twelve months before the date of the late writ, to give him a right to vote. His name, indeed, had been ordered on the roll by the Lords of Session, and he thought it a very proper judgment; but it by no means followed, that he had a right to vote. The Michaelmas Court ought to have done this; for he was entitled to be inrolled as a freeholder, though, when inrolled, not to vote at the election, because that his right of voting had not then arrived at a proper age to entitle him to do so.

"The learned counsel again impressed it on the minds of the Committee, that either the Preses had, or had not, a power of judging of the admissibility of persons to vote, whose names were inrolled: That if he had, he ought to have rejected such persons as were disabled in point of law; but if, on the other hand, he had not, he stated the Committee would act an unprecedented part, and strike off those who had improperly voted.

Extract of a letter from London, Feb. 20.

" Yesterday, as soon as Mr *Blair* had concluded, before the Committee of the house of Commons on the Orkney election, he was replied to, on the part of the petitioner, by Mr *Lee*; who, in pretty long speech, contended, that the right of being enrolled and of voting were incontrovertible terms, whatever the other side might assert to the contrary. The learned Gentleman who had spoken last, and who had a perfect knowledge of the laws and customs of Scotland, had acknowledged, That the Lords of Session had ordered Mr Dundas to be put upon the freeholders roll, and that he thought it a very proper thing; and yet he would not admit that it gave Mr Dundas a title to vote, as the Lords of Session had nothing to do either with the eligibility of a voter, or the admissibility of a candidate: They could only enroll people, and no more. If the Lords of Session, by inrolling a person, did not at the same time make him a voter, for what end did that person apply to the Lords at all? He might as well save himself the trouble, for it would be of no use to him to be inrolled, without a title to vote; and if inrolling did not give a title to vote, all the records of the Court of Session were merely so much packthread and blank paper. But the Lords of Session certainly had a power of determining who had a right to vote; and it was evident they had done so on the present occasion. The act of sederunt states what qualification is necessary for a freeholder. The person qualified, upon being refused at the Michaelmas Court, appeals to the Lords of Session; and, if they order him on the roll, which is often the case, he has a good title to vote; for the press is bound to admit every one who appeared on the roll under a penalty of 200 l. English money; so that the Court could eventually, and, in fact, determine a person's right to vote, for they had only to inrol him; and the Press was obliged to admit him to poll. With respect to Mr Dundas, his vote was certainly a good one; for, though the 12th of Anne did not make it so, the 16th George II. did. In proof of this, the learned counsel read a case brought before the Lords of the Sessions in 1775, when Lord Kaimes presided, which was an appeal in behalf of one Mr Buchanan, who had been rejected by the Court of Freeholders, because he had not made his claim twelve months before the issuing of the writ; but the Lords of the Sessions admitted him, and declared that the 12th Anne had been expressly repealed by the 16th George II. Mr Dundas had therefore an undoubted right to vote; and it was as evident that he could stand a candidate. The fact was, that whoever could elect, might be elected; and the other side, though very far from being dull, had never so much as attempted to shew, that a person to stand a candidate need have any other qualification than a person to vote. Another argument the learned counsel dwelt much upon was, that no objection had been brought within four months to Mr Dundas, which the law directed should be done; so that he had a clear right to elect, and to be elected; and he trusted the Committee would adjudge so, and declare that the petitioner ought to have been the sitting member.

" Mr *Lee* having finished, Mr *Wight* begged leave to reply on the same side; but this Mr *Hardinge* objected to, on the part of the sitting member, as it was irregular to hear more than one counsel in reply. Mr *Wight* shewed, that he appeared in behalf of the freeholders, who had a right to be heard by their counsel; but several of the Committee remarked, that the case of Mr Dundas and the freeholders were one and the same cause; and Mr *Hardinge* further reminded the Committee, that if they allowed the rule to be broken through, every freeholder, tho' there were 500, might each of them have a counsel, and the Committee obliged thereupon to have 500 replies. Mr *Wight* however, still urging his right, the room was cleared, and the Committee deliberated in private on the question, and determined that Mr *Wight* should not be heard. After which they adjourned till eleven o'clock the next day.

" Accordingly, this day the Committee met in private, upon the question, whether Mr Dundas had a right to vote or not, and were locked up till near three o'clock, when they signified their opinion, that Mr Dundas had a good and legal vote at the election for Orkney.

" The Committee then adjourned till to-morrow, when Mr *Wight* and Mr *Blair* will be heard respecting Mr Dundas's admissibility to stand a candidate for Member of Parliament.

" The House of Commons met this day, and balloted for a Committee to decide upon the merits of the late election of Bridgewater.

" Upon the report of the mutiny bill, from a Committee of the whole House, some conversation ensued, which ended in postponing the farther consideration of it till Friday next. The House then adjourned till Thursday.

" An express arrived this morning in town, with a confirmation of the revolt of a great part of General Washington's army. The account came this morning, between nine and ten o'clock, to Lord Geo. Germaine's, and was instantly forwarded to his Majesty at Windsor. It is said that several messengers were sent after the revolters, to order them back to their duty; but that they totally disregarded the orders, and hung up those who had conveyed them.

" The Ruby of Greenock, a very rich ship, Capt. Ranken, is arrived at New York.

" General Arnold is arrived at Portsmouth, Virginia, where he has taken post. On hearing of it, the French sent three ships to dislodge him; upon which Arbuthnot sent the same number to oppose them."

" We are informed that the Committee of the Protestant Association will shortly open a public subscription to raise a sum of money, which they intend to present as a compliment to their noble President, they having considered the vast expence he has been at as a sufferer in the Protestant cause, during his late tedious imprisonment and severe trial.

" This morning advice was received, that the Atlas, a French man of war of 64 guns, had been lost in the late storm, and every soul on board perished. The Atlas, with three other ships of the line, sailed from Brest, and were cruizing to the westward, in hopes of meeting with the homeward bound East-Indiamen, when they met with a violent gale of wind, which dismasted two of them; one was drove on shore, and was, with the greatest difficulty, after throwing over-board her guns, got off: the Atlas went immediately down."

Orders are sent to Aberdeen, for the immediate embarkation of three companies of the Sutherland Fencible regiment, now quartered there, for the protection of Shetland. Colonel Wemyss set off this morning to expedite the business. The party are to be under the command of a Major. There was a fort erected by Oliver Cromwell, at Brassa Sound, in Shetland. Though this fortification must now be in great disrepair, owing to no attention having been paid to it since that time, yet, should the Dutch take it into their heads to make a landing there, they might soon render the fort tenible, and by that means make an excellent settlement for the protection of their fishery. We presume it is in order to prevent any attempt of this kind being put in execution, that the Sutherland Fencibles are to be sent there.

Commodore Murray, with the same squadron he had here last year, is daily expected. We are informed the Commodore is soon to be followed by four ships of the line, and an equal number of frigates, which are to be stationed on the coasts of this country, to prevent any depredations that may be attempted from the enemies of Britain.

The report of the Greyhound privateer of Girvan being wrecked in the storm the 28th ult. is without foundation. She weathered the gale, and has since arrived in Lochendall harbour in Issa, without receiving any damage.

The Little John privateer of Greenock has put into Lochendall harbour, after receiving considerable damage in the storm, and become very leaky. A great many of her crew had deserted; but by the activity of the officers, with the assistance of the people of the island, they have since been mostly apprehended, and put on board.

This day, the Honourable James Philp, Esq; Judge of the High Court of Admiralty of Scotland, gave commissions to the following gentlemen, Dr Robert Boyd, Mr Edward Young, and Mr William Scott, Solicitors at Law; Mr Thomas Richardson, and Mr Charles Livingston, writers in Edinburgh, appointing them Procurators before the said High Court, who were received accordingly.

On the 20th current was married at Montrose, Alexander Lyell, Esq; younger of Gardyne, to Miss Penny, daughter of the deceased Mr Alexander Penny, merchant in Montrose.

Yesterday, the High Court of Justiciary met, in order to consider of the verdict returned by the Jury, in the case of the Crieffrioters; an account of which was given in a former paper. William Ross, day-labourer in Pittenzie, (who was *not* recommended to mercy by the Jury, as erroneously stated in both the *Courant* and *Advertiser*) their Lordships sentenced to be confined in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh till Wednesday the 28th day of April next, then to be delivered over to the sheriff-depute, or his substitute, who are to transmit him under a sure guard to the shire of Fife, the sheriff of which county is to transmit him, in like manner, to the shire of Perth, in the tolbooth of which town he is to be incarcerated, and the first market day thereafter to be publicly whipt through the streets of that town, by the hands of the common executioner, receiving the ordinary number of stripes upon his bare back. He is then to be set at liberty, but is ordained, within twenty days after such whipping, to leave Scotland, and never thereafter to be found therein, with certification, that so oft as he shall return, he is to be whipt and again banished. Their Lordships adjudged James Fisher and David Campbell to be carried back to the Tolbooth of Edinburgh, therein to be retained, the former for the space of five months, the latter for that of three months, and after the said spaces respectively, until they shall find sufficient caution and surety to keep the peace for the space of twelve months after the date of their liberations respectively, and that under the penalty of three hundred merks Scots each.

Extract of a letter from Madrass, dated April 10.

" The Nancy Ketch, Grab, one of the Company's vessels of war, commanded by Captain Richard Hiffernan, had fallen in with a Spanish ship near the Island of Ceylon, which she took. She had on board three lacks of rupees, which amount to 40,000 l. Sterling in specie, besides a very rich cargo. Captain Hiffernan sent this valuable prize into Madrass the 26th of March last."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Feb. 19.

" Last Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, as the Right Hon. Walter Hussey Burgh was going through Capel-street in his coach, the servant who stood behind the carriage, and who carried a flambeau in his hand, was knocked down by three ruffians, and cut in a desperate manner; and were proceeding to rob the carriage, when the patrole guard of the Independent Dublin Volunteers, hearing the noise, instantly coming up, secured the fellows, and lodged them in Newgate.

" We are assured by letters from Charlestown, (via Corke) of the most authentic nature, that near 3000 of the inhabitants of North Carolina have set up the royal standard under a Mr Johnstone; and numbers are daily flocking in, resolved not to longer submit to the tyranny of their provincial governments, the horrors of war, and, as they say, the unnatural alliance with their former enemies the French.

" The obstinacy of the British Ministers in persisting to make government armaments for America and the West Indies every winter, from the ports of the English Channel, is almost past comprehension, when they might be as cheaply, and much more effectually done from Cork or Limerick, by which the enormous expence occasioned by the delay of sailing out of that Channel would be saved; and, after all, the fleet is obliged to come to Corke to take the victuallers with them. This delay is occasioned by the westerly winds which reign in those seas almost constantly during the winter months, and prevent any ship from stirring out of Portsmouth, &c. &c. on the contrary, this wind leads out of Cork, into an offing from whence vessels can easily work their passage. Last winter, Commodore Walsingham, with his convoy, was four months windbound in England, and, at present, the fleet is above six weeks in the same predicament, and God only knows when it will sail."

Extract of a letter from Cork, Feb. 15.

" A letter from New-York, dated Jan 5, was received here this day, by the Brothers, Captain Hazeldon, via Liverpool, in which no mention is made of any revolt in the rebel army,—nor of any other news.

" On Tuesday morning last, a duel was fought between Mr William Ellis Jones of Droumbeg, and Mr John Roche of Glandore: They fired two shots each, when the former received a wound in the thigh."

Tuesday next, the 27th instant, being Fasten's Even, there will be an ASSEMBLY, beginning at seven o'clock in the evening.

Tickets to be had at Mr Richardson's shop in the Exchange, and at Mr Spankie's (late Mr Mercer's) shop, opposite to the Tron Church.

On Saturday morning last, the Committee of the Protestant Association in London, waited upon their President Lord George Gordon with a congratulatory address, to which his Lordship returned the following answer:—

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the liveliest sense of the divine mercy, by which I enjoy the happiness of meeting you again in such agreeable circumstances. Nothing can efface from my mind the obligations I owe you for your steady friendship, and the laborious service you so cheerfully went through for my sake; when, by my situation in prison, I was unable to do any thing for my own safety and protection. I am also exceeding sensible of the humanity and zeal of all those who any way co-operated with your exertions in my behalf.

I have great reason to be thankful to God for the support he afforded me during my long confinement, and that he did not forsake me in the most awful moment of my life.

Whatever the necessities of a prosecution, such as I have undergone, may have required from the conductors of it, I persuade myself, that no one who knows me can suspect I had any concern in those execrable doings, with which it has been attempted to connect me. None can regret or abhor them more than I do. Had not the Court very *hastily* denied me the opportunity I trusted to, and which I was informed could not be refused me, to say a word for my life, I should, before that upright and manly jury, in whose hands it was, have called the great God to witness, that I was as innocent as any of themselves, of those disgraceful outrages, which from my very heart I detest, and the idea of which shocks my principles as well as my feelings. Whoever were the authors or promoters of such infernal plots, I rejoice exceedingly that the Protestant Association are pure from the stain.

I highly value the favourable opinion you so obligingly entertain of me; and the engaging manner in which you take such an interest in my welfare, is an additional tie upon me to pursue such a conduct as may not forfeit the esteem of any good man.

Accept, Gentlemen, of my sincere thanks for your affectionate congratulations. The good wishes you express for my family and relations, to whose tender sympathy I am so much indebted, you may believe, give me particular pleasure.

There needs nothing more than my own experience, to give me the confidence in your generous goodness, that, should the weight of gratitude you lay upon me; and if any thing I have done, or suffered, can be a pledge for my future line, I hope you will never have cause to withdraw your regard, or repent of your kindness.

Welbeck-Street, Feb. 17. (Subscribed) G. GORDON.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Feb. 21.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	21s. 3d.	20s. 0d.	18s. 9d.
Pease,	14 6	13 4	12 0
Oats,	12 6	12 0	11 0
Peale,	11 —	10 6	9 —

CUSTOM-HOUSE, GREENOCK.

SAILED,

Feb. 19. Jeans, M'Murphy, for Sligo, with goods.
Peggy, Lamant, for Belfast, with ditto.
Lily, Simpson, for Dublin, with ditto.
Cunningham, Henry, for Jamaica, with ditto.
Lucy, M'Arthur, for Londonderry, with ditto.
20. Adventure, Syme, for Belfast, with tobacco.
Jenny, Paul, for Dublin, with goods.
Henrietta, Kerry, for Halifax, with ditto.
21. Neptune, Carmichael, for Saltcoats, in ballast.
22. Greenock, M'Kinlay, for Dublin, goods.
Peel, Lindsay, for Dublin, with ditto.

On THURSDAY next, the 1st of March,
In St CECILIA's HALL, Niddry's Wynd,
Will be performed,
Mr REINAGLE's CONCERT
OF
Vocal and Instrumental Music.
Tickets to be had at the Music-shops, and at Mr Reinagle's lodgings, foot of Blackfriars Wynd.
To begin at Six o'clock.

A SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA and INDIA CABINET WARES, the property of a gentleman from London; such, being for beauty, taste, and elegance, as seldom or never appeared in this place;——to be sold on Wednesday 28th February, at that large shop in Bridge-Street, facing the French Tavern,
CONSISTING OF
A large variety of Desks, Drawers, Tables, Feather Beds, garnished and plain Chairs with hair bottoms, French elbow ditto, curiously carved and richly mounted with India silk Damask; a most magnificent large East India Screen of the finest paintings, in oil colours; an elegant East India Sopha, real Bamboo, with Stools of ditto; a most superb collection of the finest Italian and East India Paintings upon glass; India Card, Tea, and Dressing Tables; a fine eight-day Clock; a most beautiful marble Slab, with brass pillars; a fine mahogany Tea or breakfast Table of singular workmanship; a mahogany Sopha Bedstead, with furniture, containing Feather Bed, Bolster, Blankets and Pillows; sundry valuable Mirrors; an oval ditto in a rich frame of the largest dimensions; an elegant Table; a ditto finely carved, and richly gilt; a set of Ladies Dressing-boxes; Snuff ditto richly mounted; rich silver plated and pillared Candlesticks; large India Shells, real Pearl; a great variety of Tea Table, and ornamental China; India Fine Screens; Umbrellas; Punch Bowls; Cut Glass Decanters, &c.; a large mullered Globe; two excellent Fowling Pieces; Kitchen Furniture and Copper Work; with many other articles too tedious to enumerate.
The goods to be viewed the day preceding the sale, which begins by ten o'clock; and the whole to be sold without reserve.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,
SIX STOUT LADS, to bind for three years to SEA.—Apply to William Robertson, Leith, who will give good encouragement.

An Apprentice wanted for a Cast-iron Foundery.
GEORGE COTTERELL Cast-iron Founder upon Leith Walk, wants an APPRENTICE just now, to engage a number of years as shall be agreed upon, according to his age. The apprentice will be taught the branch of making all kinds of goods, equal in quality to the English patent cast-iron malleable kitchen furniture, and many other light articles, never before manufactured in Scotland.
N. B. The Apprentice may have an opportunity of learning the Brass Founding likewise.

SUCH Gentlemen as are entitled to be Commissioners of Supply for the county of Mid-Lothian, and whose names were not contained in the last nomination (which will be seen at the Sheriff-clerk's office) will please send their names on or before the 5th of March to the Sheriff, that he may transmit them to Lord Advocate, Member of Parliament for the County, in order that they may be put in the new act for Supply.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitsunday next,
THAT HOUSE in the BACK ROW, presently possessed by Mr Inglis of Redhall, fit to accommodate a large family, consisting of eleven rooms, and other conveniencies. The taker of the house may have a Garden alongst with it.
Enquire at Mrs Graham, Nicholson Street.

HOUSE IN QUEEN'S-STREET.
TO be SOLD, That HOUSE in Queen's-Street, New Town, possessed by Mrs Governor Wood, consisting of the sunk and first storeys, with cellars, back ground, and other conveniencies.
Apply to Hugh Corrie writer to the signet.

WOODS TO SELL.
THE Earl of Bute's NATURAL WOODS on the island of Bute, consisting of Oak, Birch, and other timber, are to be exposed to sale on Thursday the 22d day of March, at the house of Robert Currie vintner in Rothsay. The roup will begin by ten o'clock in the forenoon. These woods lie, for the most part, along the shore, and can be easily conveyed to the main land by water. In some of these woods the oaks are full grown, and ready for ship-timber.
Any person intending to purchase, or wanting information, may apply to Peter May at Mountstuart.

To be LET, the following Subjects which belonged to the late Alexander Kincaid his Majesty's Printer and Stationer for Scotland, viz.
I. THE Lands of WHITEHOUSE, and GARDEN, consisting of about five acres and a half, with the House, Gardener's House, Coach-house, Stable for four horses, Byre, and other conveniencies, as possessed by Lady Campbell, about an English mile west from Edinburgh immediately within Whitehouse Toll-gate.
II. The Lodging being the second storey of Kincaid's new land, Cowgate, possessed by Miss Murray of Cherrytrees, consisting of nine rooms and a kitchen.
III. The LODGING being the third storey of said land, possessed by Mrs Sinclair, consisting of three rooms and a kitchen.
IV. A LODGING in the Taylor's Close, Cowgate, consisting of six rooms and a kitchen, besides other conveniencies.
V. A CELLAR in the said Close, presently possessed by John Dow.
The House and lands of Whitehouse may be entered to immediately, and the houses in Edinburgh at Whitsunday next.
For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer in the Old Bank Close.

HOUSES AND LANDS IN THE SHIRE OF AYR.
TO be LET, and entered to immediately, for one, two, three, four, or five years, as can be agreed upon,
The Mansion-house of PERCIETOUN, with Garden and Offices, and any quantity of ground from ten to *four*-score acres, as the tenant shall incline.
The House is most pleasantly situated in a rich and most populous country, upon the high road leading from Glasgow to Irvine, within two miles of the latter, and sixteen of the former, eight miles only from Ayr, six from Kilmarnock, and four from Stewarton; the situation is dry and healthy, and commands a most agreeable and extensive prospect, and as the house is large and commodious, and all the rooms clean and neatly finished, it is every way fit to accommodate a genteel family.
The offices are complete, and the garden, which contains two acres, a Scots acre, is well stocked with wall and other fruits, all of the best kinds. The dining-room and drawing-room, and three of the bedrooms, are completely furnished, and there is a variety of kitchen and other furniture in the house, of which the tenant may have the use.
For further particulars apply to Thomas Naismith writer in Edinburgh, or James Innes writer in Irvine.
N. N James Drummond, gardener at Perciestoun, will shew the premises.

JOHN POLLOCK, Dealer in Tea and Spirits,

Head of Niddry's Wynd, oppoſite Bridge-ſtreet, Edinburgh,

RETURNS his ſincere thanks to his Friends and the Public, for the generous encouragement he hath hitherto met with.—Can aſſure them it ever ſhall be his particular ſtudy to pay ſuch attention to buſineſs, that he flatters himſelf will recommend and make his dealings agreeable. He has at preſent a large quantity of TEA of ſuch excellent qualities, that he can venture to ſay, none hath been offered to ſale more worthy the public attention; which are now ſelling at the following low prices, viz.

		L.	s.	d.	
Beſt Bohea,	at	0	3	3	*per lib.*
Congo -	at	0	5	0	
Fine ditto -	at	0	6	0	
Suſhong -	at	0	6	9	Dutch weight.
Very beſt ditto	at	0	7	6	
Hyſon -	at	0	11	0	
Superfine -	at	0	13	0	
Beſt Raw Coffee	at	0	2	0	
Ditto Roaſted	at	0	5	0	

Foreign and Britiſh Spirits of the very beſt qualities, at the loweſt prices.

☞ Sugars at prime coſt.

NOTICE to CREDITORS.

THAT the Truſtees for the creditors of JAMES CRAIGDALLIE Manufacturer in Perth, viz. Archibald Walker Manufacturer, and Matthew Davidſon Surgeon there, being deſirous to diſcharge the truſt repoſed in them, therefore, and as the funds are converted into money, and the laſt dividend ready to be made, theſe are intimating to ſuch of the creditors as have neglected to lodge their claims, and oaths of verity thereon, with the ſaid Truſtees, that they, betwixt and the 9th of March next, lodge the ſame with the ſaid Truſtees; with certification to ſuch as ſhall ſo fail, they will be cut out of any ſhare of the ſaid funds, as the Truſtees are to divide what remains of the ſaid funds in their hands, on the Thurſday following, being the 15th of the ſaid month of March; when it is alſo required that the ſaid creditors do attend, in the houſe of Peter Andrew, Brewer in Perth, at twelve o'clock forenoon, for that purpoſe.

This not to be repeated.

TO BE SOLD,

A DWELLING HOUSE at the foot of Beſs Wynd, Edinburgh, conſiſting of three rooms, a kitchen, cellars, and other conveniencies, preſently poſſeſſed by David Innes, officer to the Friendly Inſurance Office. The purchaſer's entry to be at Whitſunday next.

The ſubject will be ſhown by the poſſeſſor, and the titles are in the hands of Walter Scott clerk to the ſignet, who is authoriſed to conclude a bargain.

TO BE SOLD at INVERESK,

SITUATE on a beautiful eminence, commanding an extenſive proſpect of the adjacent country, and windings of the river Eſk,

A COMPLETE MODERN VILLA,

With ſtable, coach-houſe, many offices, and a garden; the whole finiſhed with great taſte and expence; the houſe papered or painted from top to bottom; bells and many uſeful fixtures; the garden fully ſtocked; excellent water in the court yard.—The purchaſer may enter as ſoon as deſired; and, from circumſtances, will meet many advantages, and an undoubted good bargain. The value may remain at common intereſt, on proper ſecurity, as long as deſired.

Mr James Keay writer, Prince's ſtreet, is empowered to treat for the owner.——N. B. If not ſold, to be LET at Whitſunday.

HOUSE and FURNITURE to be SOLD.

To be SOLD by private bargain,

THE HOUSE of CANNONMILLS, fit to accommodate a large and genteel family, with a complete ſet of office-houſes, a garden, and five acres of ground. The houſe is new, and built in the moſt ſufficient manner, pleaſantly ſituated within leſs than a meaſured mile of Edinburgh, and within a mile of the ſea, having the pleaſure grounds of Bellvue, a proſpect of the New Town and diſtant hills on the ſouth, the Water of Leith with the grounds adjacent on the weſt; and, on the north and eaſt the pleaſure ground of Inverleith and Warrieſton, with a view of the Frith and town and ſhipping in Leith. A larger quantity of ground, if deſired, will be ſold with the houſe, which will be ſhown by the ſervants there.

Apply to Mr Archibald Macdowall merchant in Edinburgh, who has power to conclude a bargain.

Alſo to be Sold by public auction, at the houſe of Cannonmills, on Monday the 12th day of March next, The whole HOUSEHOLD-FURNITTRE there, conſiſting of Mahogany Tables, Bed-ſteads, &c. Feather-beds, Blankets, Carpets, Bed and Table-linen, Silver-plate, China, and Table-furniture, Kitchen-utenſils, and a handſome new mahogany Side-table, a variety of beautiful Prints, and Mezzotintoes framed, glazed, gilded, and in the beſt order. The furniture may be ſeen in the houſe at any time betwixt and the day of ſale; and printed catalogues will be delivered there the week previous to that day. The roup to begin at ten o'clock forenoon, and to continue till all is ſold off.

f

At London, for Leith and Borrowſtounneſs,

THE PEGGY, *William Bell* Maſter, now lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith and Borrowſtounneſs, and will ſail about the 10th of March, with or without convoy.

The Peggy is a ſtout veſſel, about 200 tons burden, and armed with ſix three and four pounders below, anſwering to eight ports, and ſix ſwivels on deck.

For Charleſtown or New York, as freight may offer,

THE Brigantine ENTERPRIZE, JOHN CAMPBELL Maſter, is now ready to take on board goods at Greenock, and will be clear to ſail by the 20th March.

The Enterprize mounts 10 carriage guns, and will be well manned.

For freight or paſſage, apply to Mr Thomas Connell, Glaſgow, or Macaleſter, Fleming, and Co. Greenock.

THE HAWK PRIVATEER of LEITH,

COMMANDED BY

CAPTAIN NICOLL CURRIE,

IS now fitting out with all expedition, and will ſoon ſail on a cruize againſt the enemies of Great Britain. She is a Brig of about 120 tons burden, ſails faſt, and will mount ten or twelve guns, beſides ſwivels, and has excellent accommodation for men.

Seamen and Landmen deſirous of making their fortunes, have now a favourable opportunity, and will meet with encouragement to enter themſelves on board the Hawk, by applying immediately to Captain Currie, at his houſe in Leith, or on board the Privateer.

Capt. Currie hopes, that if any of thoſe brave lads who have formerly ſailed with him, are now at home, they will immediately reſolve to join their old ſhipmate, and purſue their fortunes with him.

N. B. A perſon who can ſpeak and read the French and Dutch languages, will meet with good encouragement, by applying as above.

THE EDINBURGH AND ABERDEEN FLY,

BY PERTH, CUPAR, BRECHIN, &c.

SETS out on MONDAY the 5th March next, and will continue to go from Mr SMITH's NEW INN, Aberdeen, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, at 4 o'clock in the morning; arrives at Edinburgh next day to dinner;—and from Mr ROBERTSON's, BLACK BULL INN, Edinburgh, every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at 9 o'clock in the morning; arrives at Aberdeen next evening. The paſſengers both ways lye at Mr JOHN CAMPBELL's, Innkeeper, Perth, the firſt night, from whence the above Fly ſets out every Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday, at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives at Edinburgh ſame day to dinner; and for Aberdeen, every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, ſame hour, arrives at night.

Tickets between Edinburgh and Perth, 11s.; ditto between Perth and Aberdeen, 29s.; uptakes on the road to pay 4d. per mile, each allowed 14 lb. of luggage; all above pay 2½d. per lb. for the whole diſtance, or in proportion to the miles they go.

Paſſengers at Edinburgh for Aberdeen muſt apply before 12 o'clock the preceding days of the Fly's ſetting out, as after that hour ſeats will be given out to PERTH, &c. if applied for.

Good convenience for boxes, parcels, &c. which will be regularly entered, and delivered on arrival. Carriage of goods the whole diſtance, 2½d. per lb.; ſmall parcels (7 lb. or under); to pay 1s. 6d. each; the proprietors will not be accountable for valuable papers, caſh, jewels, or plate, and thoſe that ſend goods muſt obſerve to pack them ſufficient to undergo the friction of the carriage, otherwiſe they cannot anſwer for damages.

N. B. The Flies for Newcaſtle and London ſet out from the Black Bull every day, as uſual, and from the George and Blue Boar, Holborn, London, for Edinburgh; likewiſe a Diligence for Glaſgow, &c. and from Mr Dunbar's, innkeeper, Glaſgow, every day, for Edinburgh.

By Order of the Honourable

COMMISSIONERS OF HIS MAJESTY's CUSTOMS,

TO be expoſed to public roup and ſale, within the Cuſtom-houſe of PORT-GLASGOW, on Monday the 26th inſtant, at the hour of twelve o'clock noon,

4617 Gallons BRANDY;
171 Gallons RED FRENCH WINE;—and
8½ Libs. BOHEA TEA.

The goods and conditions of ſale to be ſeen at the ſaid Cuſtom-houſe on the morning of the day of ſale, and on the day immediately preceding, at cuſtom-houſe hours.

Cuſtom-houſe Edinburgh, 19th February 1781.

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

And to be entered to immediately,

THE Manſion-houſe of FASKIN, with the

Garden, Dovecoat, Offices, and what quantity of graſs-ground the tenant pleaſes, lying in the pariſh of Old Monkland and ſhire of Lanark, pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Calder, about a mile from Holytown, on the road from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, where two ſtage-choaches paſs every day, for both theſe places. The houſe contains nine fire-rooms, with kitchen, cellars, and many other conveniencies. The offices conſiſt of a ſtable, with ſtalls for eleven horſes, hay-loft, coach-houſe, &c. &c.

The garden moſtly incloſed with a ſtone-wall, on which are fruit-trees.

The gardner will ſhow the houſe; and for further particulars apply to George Thomſon, merchant Glaſgow.

HOUSE and GARDEN at Abbayhill to be LET or SOLD.

TO be LET or SOLD, and entered to immediately, That DWELLING-HOUSE, with the Coach houſe, Stable, and other office-houſes,—and about one Acre and a Rood of Ground adjoining,—lying at the Abbayhill, near Edinburgh, lately poſſeſſed by Lady Mary Cunyngham. The premiſſes will accommodate a large and genteel family.

For particulars, apply to Meſſrs William Hamilton and Son, upholſterers, Canongate, Edinburgh.

FARMS IN FIFE TO LET.

THE Lands of BOGHALL and WESTFIELD are to be let, in two farms, for 19 years, commencing at Martinmas firſt. One containing the lands of Weſtfield and adjacent parts of Boghall, and to conſiſt of about 129 Scots acres. And the other farm, containing the remaining parts of Boghall lands, and to conſiſt of about 110 Scots acres. Theſe lands lie in the pariſh of Auchterderran and ſhire of Fife; and within four miles of the towns of Kirkcaldy and Kinghorn.

For further particulars apply to Robert Heggie, at Kirkaldy.

Alexander Beveridge at Boghall will ſhow the grounds and marches.

GRASS PARKS TO LET.

TO be LET by public roup, at the houſe of Barnton, upon Thurſday the 1ſt day of March next, The PASTURAGE, till Chriſtmas next, of theſe two large PARKS at Barnton, called DOUBLE DYKES PARK, and MIDDLE INCLOSURE.

Alſo, for one or more years, The ISLAND OF CRAMOND, and Fiſhings thereto belonging.

The roup to begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange coffee-houſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 7th day of March 1781, between the hours of four and five in the afternoon,

A DWELLING-HOUSE, CELLARS, GARDEN,

and about two acres of ground, at Dalry, in the neighbourhood of the city of Edinburgh, belonging to, and preſently occupied by, Mr David Orme writer in Edinburgh.

As alſo, That DWELLING-HOUSE, being the third ſtorey of the tenement of land on the weſt ſide, and near the middle of Blackfriars Wynd, conſiſting of a dining-room, three bed-chambers, and a kitchen, with a pantry, cloſets, cellar, and other conveniencies, as preſently poſſeſſed by the ſaid David Orme.

The title-deeds and articles of roup, are in the hands of George Apdrew writer in Edinburgh; and ſuch as intend to become purchaſers of either of theſe ſubjects, and are deſirous of further information reſpecting them, are requeſted to apply to Mr William Keith accomptant in Edinburgh, or to Mr Andrew.

TO be SOLD by public roup, on Monday the 26th of February current, at one o'clock mid-day, in the Britiſh Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh,

A Front-houſe in the Lawn-market, poſſeſſed

by Mr John Gray writer to the ſignet, being the 4th ſtory in Gosford's Cloſe, entering by the turnpike on the left hand, conſiſting of a large well-lighted lobby, two rooms to the ſouth with extenſive proſpects of the country, dining room, drawing room, and bed chamber to the ſtreet, with a conceaſed bed-place in the drawing room, a kitchen with a room off for maid-ſervants, and a place for a man-ſervant in the lobby. There are many preſſes in the houſe neatly fitted up, with ſeveral cloſets, three whereof have windows. The houſe is quite free of ſmoke, remarkably cheerful, genteel, and well finiſhed, and was all new painted ſo late as Whitſunday laſt. There belong to the houſe a cellar and well-lighted garret, fitted up with many conveniencies, and entering by the ſame ſtair. The houſe formerly let at 40l. and never under 35l. till Whitſunday laſt. It is inſured with the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance Society, on the old plan, at 3300l. Scots, and the premium paid up. This premium would give at leaſt 50l. Sterling if it was to be diſpoſed of ſeparately from the houſe, and is now worth near 50s. yearly, with a proſpect of riſing.—— As the proprietor is deſirous to ſell, the upſet price of the whole is to be 400l. Sterling; and perſons inclining to purchaſe, or look at the houſe, may apply to Andrew Steuart, jun. writer to the ſignet, who will make a private bargain betwixt and the day of roup.

GROUND to be FEUED,

On the *Weſt Side* of the *New Road* to Leith,

SEVERAL AREAS for building on, lying between Picardy and Mr Hope's Property.

The ſituation of the ground is well known. The extenſive views it affords, without the poſſibility of interruption, and the beautiful variety of theſe views, mark this ground as admirably adapted for building. Its vicinity and ready acceſs to the city renders it convenient for perſons in buſineſs. It is free of the land-tax, of impoſt, and the town's other burdens.

There are already four wells of excellent water upon the ground; and, as there are ſeveral ſprings beſides, it is preſumed, with ſome confidence, that a well may be ſet down upon any part of it.

Apply to James Jollie writer in Edinburgh.

HOUSE in Eaſt Lothian to LET.

TO be LET and entered to at Whitſunday next, The Houſe, Garden, and Offices of ELPHINSTON, pleaſantly ſituated in the pariſh of Tranent, about nine meaſured miles to the eaſt ward of Edinburgh. The houſe contains 16 fire-rooms, with kitchen, cellars, and many other conveniencies. The offices conſiſt of coach-houſes, ſtables, hay-loft, &c. all in good condition. The garden contains about four acres, incloſed with a high ſtone wall.——Any perſon who takes the houſe, may be accommodated with what graſs he pleaſes.

David Erſkine writer to the ſignet has powers to enter into a bargain. A ſervant at Elphinſton will ſhow the premiſſes.

AREAS TO BE FEUED FOR BUILDING IN ST JAMES'S SQUARE, EDINBURGH.

THE ſituation of this Square is dry and healthy; it is ſheltered by the buildings of the New Town from the weſt wind, well known there to blow with uncommon violence from that quarter; it is out of the reach of the ſtench of the butchers ſhambles, ſo intolerable to the neighbourhood in the ſummer months; it has an extenſive proſpect over the adjacent fields, over the frith of Forth, and almoſt over the whole coaſt of Fife, and is near agreeable walks and airings in the country; it is near to ſeveral churches, to the public markets, the Theatre-Royal, and the Aſſembly-Room now projected; it is cloſe adjoining to that elegant and uſeful building the Regiſter Office, in which the whole gentlemen of the law are concerned; it is nearer to the College, to the High School, to the Parliament-Houſe, the Banks, the General Poſt-Office, and to the other public Offices of Cuſtoms, Exciſe, &c. &c. than any part of the New Town, (a very few houſes excepted) and a ſhort agreeable walk from the Royal Botanic Garden. Beſides theſe local advantages, *the feuars of this Square will be free of the land-tax, miniſters ſtipend, ſtent on trade, impoſt on liquors, and of the many other impoſitions, to which the inhabitants within the Royalty of the city of Edinburgh are ſubject.* There is plenty of good water in the ground, to be had at a ſmall expence; and all the feuars are to be taken bound to contribute their proportion to the public police of the ſquare, viz. Scavengers, lamps, &c.

ALSO to be FEUED, a number of AREAS for building, on the lower ground near St James's Square, which is alſo without the Royalty, and of conſequence free of all taxes and impoſitions as above. Theſe areas are remarkably well adapted for ſhops, warehouſes, wine cellars, &c.

A plan of the Square, and of the ſtreets where the other buildings are propoſed, is to be ſeen in the hands of Walter Ferguſon writer, the proprietor, at his houſe firſt ſtorey Gavinloch's land, head of Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, who will inform of the terms of feuing, and every other particular relative to the premiſſes.

SALE OF AN INN, &c.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of John Cockburn innkeeper in Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 28th February 1781, between the hours of 5 and 6 afternoon,

That large and well-frequented INN, lying at

the Briſto Port, with the Stables and pertinents, as preſently poſſeſſed by the ſaid John Cockburn.—Alſo, Two DWELLING-HOUSES above the ſtables, conſiſting each of five rooms and a kitchen.—The whole paying about 115 l. ſterling of yearly rent.

The Inn contains 18 rooms, beſides cellars, garrets, and accommodations for ſervants. There are ſtables for 50 horſes, with ſhades for 7 or 8 carriages. If neceſſary, the inn, as well as the ſtables, may eaſily be enlarged; and as the ſituation is exceedingly good, the ſame may be made the moſt commodious and complete inn about Edinburgh, at a ſmall expence. The premiſſes may be entered to at Whitſunday next; and for the encouragement of purchaſers, the whole will be ſet up at 1150 l. ſterling.

The conditions of roup and writings may be ſeen in the hands of James Walker writer to the ſignet.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

There is to be SOLD by public roup, within the Britiſh Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Tueſday the 27th day of February 1781, between the hours of four and ſix afternoon, by Mr Lodovic Grant, accomptant in Edinburgh, Truſtee for Thomas Walker, Eſq; of Saintford, and his Creditors,

THE Lands and Eſtate of SAINTFORD, lying

in the pariſh of Forgan and ſhire of Fife, pleaſantly ſituated upon the ſouth ſide of the river Tay, nearly adjoining to the public ferry to Dundee, within ſix miles of St Andrews, and the ſame of Cupar, the county town. The whole of this eſtate conſiſts of about 773 acres, moſtly of good arable ſoil. There is a neat commodious manſion-houſe upon the lands, with ſuitable office-houſes in very good repair, and a large well ſtocked garden and orchard.

Upon the eſtate there is a great quantity of old full-grown trees, beſides very conſiderable young plantations in a thriving condition. The yearly free-rent of the eſtate, after deduction of all public burdens, amounts to 343 l. 1 s. 8 d. Sterling. Part of the lands are held bleach of the Crown, and entitles the proprietor to vote in the election of a Member of Parliament for the county, the remainder are held of a ſubject ſuperior, for payment of a trifling feu-duty.

There is an heritable right to the teinds of part of the lands. The tythes of moſt of them are valued by decreets of valuation as far back as the 1637 and 1713; and the miniſter of Forgan having, not a great many years ago, got a conſiderable augmentation of his ſtipend, there can no additional burden be ſuppoſed to affect the tythes for many years hence.

For the encouragement of purchaſers, the upſet-price of this eſtate is to be lowered to 7500 l. Sterling.

It will be ſhown by the tenants, and the articles of roup, plans of the whole lands, and the title-deeds, are in the hands of Edward Bruce, writer to the ſignet, to whom, or Mr Grant, the truſtee, thoſe intending to become purchaſers, and deſirous of further information, may apply.

LANDS IN PERTH-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 5th day March next, betwixt the hours of five and ſix in the afternoon.

All and Whole the Lands of CUILTS, and

DALRANICH, with the Fiſhings and Pertinents, lying within the pariſh of Comrie and county of Perth, the yearly rent whereof is about 100 l. Sterling.

Theſe Lands are of conſiderable extent, excellent quality, and pleaſantly ſituated on the banks of the water of Ruchill, near it confluence with the river of Earn, and have a very valuable and thriving oak-wood, and great variety of other kinds of barren timber.

There is a neat manſion-houſe on the lands of Cuilts, and the farms partly incloſed with ſtone-dykes, with ſubdiviſions of hedges and ditch, and from its ſituation in a fine country for ſport, and within four miles of Crieff, which is a poſt-town with a weekly market, this ſpot is remarkably well adapted for goat-whey, and a ſhooting quarter.

The lands hold blanch of the Duke of Montroſe, and will be ſold jointly or ſeparately in lots, as purchaſers may incline.——For further particulars application may be made to William Macdonald, clerk to the ſignet, who has power alſo to conclude a private bargain.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and ſold at his Printing-houſe in the PARLIAMENT-CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in. This Paper is regularly publiſhed every Monday, Wedneſday, and Saturday.——The price as follows, *viz.* 46 *s.* 6 *d. per annum*, when ſent by poſt; 40 *s.* 6 *d.* when ſent to any houſe in this city or ſuburbs; 37 *s.* 6 *d.* when called for at the Printing-houſe; and a ſingle paper 3 *d.*